

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) September 23, 1836.

INO. 312.

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

Two Dollars, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

1/2 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major B. M. Conner is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name.

T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER	MOON'S PHASE.
23 Friday.	1 1/2 20
24 Saturday.	2 1/2 20
25 Sunday.	3 1/2 21
26 Monday.	4 1/2 21
27 Tuesday.	5 1/2 21
28 Wednesday.	6 1/2 21
29 Thursday.	7 1/2 21
30 Friday.	8 1/2 21
31 Saturday.	9 1/2 21

The Presbytery of Concord

WILL held its semi-annual sessions at Ranch Church, Mecklenburg county, commencing on the 2d Wednesday, (the 12th day) of October, at 11 o'clock. A. M.

SAM'L. WILLIAMSON, State Clerk.

Sept. 19, 1836.

P. S. The Editors in Salisbury and Rutherford are requested to publish the above notice in their papers.

Attention to this before too late.

THE Mail for the North will be closed at 8 o'clock, A. M.—for the South at 1 P. M.

H. H. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 14, 1836.

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THE NEXT SESSION

OF the Southern Female Institute will commence on Monday the 2d of October ensuing. The terms will be as before established: no deduction made for classes, except where occasioned by sickness.

The Juvenile Department
For Boys under ten years of age will also be continued.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

Charlotte, Sept. 13, 1836.

114

Bo. No. 6. WORRICK.

—**BARBER.**

TAKES this method of informing the Gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Polidor Briskell, where he attends carrying on the above business in all its various mysteries. He assures the public that he will keep an decent Shop as has been kept in Charlotte before, and he flatters himself that his work shall be done in a style and taste that shall merit another call.

Should any Gentlemen wish their wigs, cravats or patch repaired, they can have them neatly done; and if the Ladies have any hair they wish worked up, it can be done in the neatest and latest style; and should they have Frizants that they wish boiled and baked over, they can also be done in the first style.

Having travelled in several of the Northern Cities for the purpose of acquiring a complete knowledge of his business, he earnestly solicits a trial, and if in all cases his work is not done in better style and more to suit the physiognomy than has ever been in this place, then he will agree to deny the pole.

All Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Sur-

geon's Instruments can be put in good order.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836.

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Overseer Wanted.

WANTED, a young man that can come well recommended, to take charge of some working hands in the State of Mississippi. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately.

W. B. HAYES.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836.

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Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday of the Superior Court, (1st instant,) a sorrel stud HORSE, four years old, 15 hands high, with a long light mane and tail—the mane worn off by the collar, a small white stripe on his nose, hind feet white. Any information about said horse, if left at the Printing Office, or sent to Ingram's P. O. will be thankfully received.

JOHN OSBOURN.

Sept. 14, 1836.

113

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, while attending the Superior Court, on Thursday night last, a bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, 16 hands high, 3 years old last spring—four of his colt's teeth he has never shed, and he has on the root of his tail a horn about half the size of a hen's egg, with both hind feet white, the right hind leg about half white, and a blaze in his face, with saddle, bridle, and halter.—Any person taking up said horse and thief, or the horse alone will be liberally reward. Any information will be thankfully received & left at Capt. James R. Waddell's tavern in Charlotte.

MATTHEW WALLACE (R. S.)

Sept. 6, 1836.

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Don't be astonished when you see

**THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
FOR SALE.**

I AM now determined to sell my possession in Charlotte before the 1st of December next. (If I can't) and I am further determined to give the best bargain ever given in property of the same value. The stand is sufficiently known, and I think it unnecessary to speak of the patronage as it also is well known. Every thing is in good repair. Information for particulars given promptly, if requested. I will give a first rate trade in the fullest sense of the word, viz: in prior, terms, &c. Try me if you are not satisfied with it, but you must be in good earnest when you either write or talk to me upon the subject—Jokes will be inadmissible. Should I fail in selling, depend upon it I will do my best to get all the custom I can—(and charge every body too.)

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, September, 1836.

113

**Valuable TOWN Property
FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber intending to leave this place, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 28th instant, his Dwelling House and Lot, situated three doors south of the Jail, on Main-street, on which is all the necessary out-buildings, suitable for a family. On the lot is a good spring. Also a large building suitable for a Shop of most any description of business, particularly for Cabinet or Carriage Making.

—ALSO—

On the same day, will be sold his Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Milk Cow and Calf, One Horse and a small wagon.

—ALSO—

His Turning Lathe and Shop Tools, the most of which are very valuable.

—ALSO—

A quantity of season'd Lumber, consisting of Pine, Poplar, Maple, and Walnut, with a lot of the best Mahogany that could be procured in N. York, and well assorted.

—ALSO—

A quantity of new Furniture, consisting of Secretaries, Bookcases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and numerous other articles, among which is a very fine set of Mahogany Dining Tables.

Considering the situation of the House, together with the desirableness of the stand for business, he is warranted in saying that those who wish to make good purchases, had better call either before (for if an opportunity offers he will sell at private sale,) or on the day of sale, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1836.

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N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately.

G. H. N.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out-buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD

July 6, 1836.

2017

NOTICE.

ON Saturday night last, was supposed to be taken from my stable in Charlotte, a gray MARE, near five feet high, and about eight years old, pretty good looking, and in good working order, newly shod before (and if I recollect right) barefooted or nearly so behind. Any person giving me information of the said beast, so that I can get her again, shall be compensated for their trouble.

THOMAS P. LIGON.

Charlotte, Aug. 29, 1836.

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Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, while attending Court in Charlotte, on the 29th inst., a sorrel stud STALLION, about 5 years old, 14½ hands high, long mane and tail, with a short fore-top, blazed face and white hind legs. Any person taking up said horse, or giving me information where I can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN STEVENSON.

President's Office, Aug. 31, 1836.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**Martin Van Buren opposed to
Universal Suffrage.**

Proceedings of the New York Convention
—*Proof positive and undeniable.*

We extract the following from a volume, entitled "Report of the Proceeding and Debates of the Convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York, containing all official documents relating to the subject." The authority of this work will not be disputed by any one.

In page 134, we find the following:

"Mr. N. Sanford, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage, and the qualifications of persons to be elected, reported that the committee having considered the subject referred to them, recommended the following amendment to the constitution:

1. Every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State, six months next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one year preceding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money thereto, according to law, or shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the militia of this State, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Members of the Assembly and all other officers, who are or may be elected by the people."

ON THE QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE.

Gen. Root observed, that he thought the report of the committee was in some respects objectionable. There was danger of extending the right of suffrage too far. There was danger of extending to negroes; or in the polite language of the day, to coloured people. It was in his opinion inexpedient to admit strolling votes. With a view to prevent it, and to compel those to contribute to the support of the government, in which they claim to participate, and whose protection they receive, he would now move to strike out all that part of the first section of the report which follow the word "years," and to insert in lieu thereof an amendment, the principle of which he had previously suggested.

The amendment was thereupon read, as follows:

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this State, and for six months a resident in the town, county, or district where he may offer his vote, and shall have been, for the year next preceding, assessed, and shall have actually paid a tax, either to the State, county, or on the highways; or, being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in the militia of this State; and the sons of such citizens, being between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote in the town where they may then actually reside, for any elective officer in this State. But no person shall be allowed so to vote, who would not, if an able bodied man, and within the proper age prescribed by the laws of the United States, be liable to the performance of militia duty; unless exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State, on account of some public trust, or particular business, deemed by the legislative authority, to be specially beneficial to the United States, or this State, or unless he shall have paid, within the year next preceding his offering his vote, a fair equivalent in money, for his personal services and equipments; to be determined by the legislature, according to the estimated expense in time and equipments, of an ordinary able bodied and efficient militia man; *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not extend to any person above the age required by law for the performance of militia duty, who would have been liable to perform the same, or to pay an equivalent therefore, before arriving to that age.

In page 375, we read as follows:—

Gen. Tallmadge moved to strike out, "or on the highways."

Col. Young spoke in favor of this clause, against striking out.

Gen. Tallmadge was in favor of striking out, and of *confining the qualification of votes to such as do military duty and PAY TAXES.*

Col. Young replied, and was opposed to strike out.

Mr. VAN BUREN supported the motion for striking out. The PEOPLE WERE NOT PREPARED FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Gen. Root replied, that if the clause was stricken out, it would disfranchise a numerous class who ought to vote.

Col. Young remarked that the very men whom we now propose to disfranchise voted for the members of the Convention; and would they vote for a constitution, which excluded them from the right of suffrage?

Mr. Nelson spoke against the clause. If it passed, all the preceding qualifications (paupers and persons under guardianship

were unnecessary, as this was so wide as to embrace all—it granted UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Russell was against striking it out. It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollects a revolutionary soldier in his town, who was at the siege of Quebec, and another was at the storming of Stoney Point, and neither would have a vote, if this motion prevailed.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the Convention adjourned.

In page 276, we have the following proceeding—

"THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1821.

Gen. Tallmadge withdrew his motion of yesterday to strike out the words "on the highways," and offered the following substitute:—"Or shall for six months next and immediately preceding the election, have rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of five dollars, and shall have been rated and paid a highway tax, either by labor or commutation."

Gen. Tallmadge explained, at some length, his views in making the motion he had yesterday submitted, to the committee. He took occasion to say that he was *opposed to universal suffrage.*

Gen. Root said the amendment of the gentleman from Dutchess was providing for the disfranchisement of a numerous class of citizens.

The renting of tenements

From the National Gazette.

Van Buren's Letter.

Lord Erskine's advice to clients who were in danger of committing themselves in answer to a leading question, was to knock the interrogator down. We do not perceive that any other method is left for Mr. Van Buren. He is barely out of the hands of the Ash-Masons (in regard to whom indeed he followed Lord Erskine's counsel) when he is again compelled to reply to a series of inquiries from the Hon. Sherrod Williams, of Kentucky—quires, to be sure, of rather an evocative date, (they having been propounded so early as the 7th of April last) but which the respondent has only within a few days found it proper or convenient to answer.

The points about which the querist from Kentucky feels an interest in knowing Mr. Van Buren's opinion, are stated in the following order:

"1st. Will you (if elected President of the United States,) sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State according to the federal population of each, for internal improvements, education, and to such other objects as the legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

"2d. Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

"3d. Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?"

"4th. Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the people of the United States,) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions,) chartering a bank of the United States?"

"5th. What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous session?"

The Vice President's reply occupies six closely printed columns of the Albany Argus of the 16th inst., and is pervaded by that implicit devotion to the principles and practice of Gen. Jackson, which his adherents, whatever else he may yield, will never permit him to gainsay. He boldly and roundly adopts the opinions of the "great infallible," content to swear only at the dictation of his oracle. Thus in the course of his reply to the first question, the two dignitaries, like twin vases on the same tower, are seen to veer round together: together they favored the idea of distribution—the wind was then westerly—together their minds were subject to a change of opinion—it was due north, (Senator Wright can tell whence it blew)—together they assented to the Deposit Bill—in a stiff gale with variable winds—and, in the lull, together they participate in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects:

"Apprehending danger to the Union from the course of federal legislation upon the subject of internal improvements, and fearing that it could not otherwise be arrested, I was inclined, at the commencement of President Jackson's administration, to favor the idea of a distribution annually among the States of the surplus revenue, and an amendment of the constitution conferring on Congress authority to make

President Jackson, entertaining similar apprehensions, submitted suggestions to this effect to the consideration of Congress.—They met with approbation in some quarters, but were denounced in others, with extraordinary severity, as encouraging a policy particularly unjust and ruinous to a portion of the Union, and subversive of the principles upon which it was founded.—Time and circumstances have worked changes of opinion on the subject, from which my own mind has not been exempted."

"The President, assuming, as he was bound by a proper respect for the institutions of the country to it, that good faith would be kept in the dealing which it authorized between the federal and state governments, gave his assent to the measure. I would have given to the bill a similar direction, if it had become my duty to decide on the question of its passage or rejection. It now remains for Public opinion, to the efficacy of which we all have so much reason to look with confidence and hope, to determine the character of the ultimate result to be expected from it. That the subject is of the first importance, all must admit; and I participate fully in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects."

This is certainly highly satisfactory, definite and conclusive, because it evinces that, upon this important subject, at least, the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration will be equally consistent with that which we have witnessed during General Jackson's.

The opinions of the Vice-President on the next two points are equally independent and original, and equally fortunate in their entire coincidence with those of the President. We must again use of his own words. Such an entire consistency of sentiment between two great minds is one of the most remarkable accidents of the time.

"The disposition of the public lands proposed by the bills to which President Jackson refused his assent, was, in my opinion, highly objectionable.

Mr. I therefore approved of its rejection by him at the time, and all my subsequent reflection has confirmed me in that opinion."

So much for the public lands; now for the improvement of rivers:

"I am not aware that there is any question in reference to the subject of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, upon which my opinions have not been fully expressed, in a letter written by me in October, 1832, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to the Shance Springs Committee of North Carolina, and in a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Mr. Garland of Mecklenburg, in 1833, in which he was authorized to speak my sentiments in the matter. These documents have been frequently and extensively published. Upon referring to them, you will find that, from the first action of President Jackson upon this particular portion of his official duties, which happened while I was a member of his cabinet, until the time when these letters were written, there has been co-operation in action and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject. In the views expressed by him upon the particular question to which your enquiry extends, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1834, I fully concur."

"President Jackson has no where given, as his views as to the particular provisions of the Federal Constitution, by which he conceives expenditures of this character to be authorized."

Mr. Van Buren is, therefore, entirely without authority for the principle on which he intends to act, but he has a rule—the diagram is there, though he lacks the demonstration:

"That the rule he [the President] adopted for the regulation of his conduct in the matter, is free from objection, is not contended. I am, however, satisfied that it has been productive of much good, and still until a more satisfactory one is suggested, give it my support."

In regard to the Bank, however, he is more fortunate. He has husbanded his means wisely, and uses three columns of the Argus to great advantage. He gives here no credit to the President, nor need he. We know the amiable old topics at sight. The Hon. Sherrod Williams is not the man we take him for, if he requires quotation marks for a single sentence of all the long exposition. They are familiar faces, every one of them, which have stared at us in vetoes, messages, and manifestoes for these six years past. They are all redolent of the cabinet, upper and lower.

To the remaining question no general answer is vouchsafed, but as an opportunity was offered once more to introduce the merits and injuries of the President, Mr. Van Buren thus volunteers his views upon Mr. Benton's resolutions:

"You will, I am sure, be satisfied upon further consideration, that there are but few questions of a political character less connected with the duties of the office of President of the United States, or that might not with equal propriety be put by an elector to a candidate for that station, than that. With the journals of neither house of congress can we properly have any thing to do. But, as your question has doubtless been induced by the pen-dney of Col. Benton's Resolutions to expunge from the journals of the Senate certain other resolutions, touching the official conduct of President Jackson, I prefer to say, that I regard the passage of Col. Benton's Resolutions to be an act of justice to a faithful and greatly injured public servant, not only constitutional in itself, but imperiously demanded by a proper respect for the well known will of the people."

Mr. Van Buren's letter is, seriously speaking, an exemplification, as rich and full as his opponents could wish, of the means by which he proposes to attain power through a constant deference to General Jackson's opinions. Like the parasite in the play, he is ready to push his devotion to any nauseous extreme to gain his end. "I do honor even the very flea of your ladyship's dog," is but a shade more servile than his constant political sycophancy. We do not intend to say that the extracts we have made are not diluted by the mass of verbiage by which they are surrounded, but every thing may be referred in this letter, as in his whole system of tactics as a candidate, to one leading motive which at all hazard of repetition he will enforce. All is Caesar's, even if he ride over law and constitution "up to the very throats of the Senate."

EXTRACT from a Speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, by the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the relief of the representatives of J. C. Harrison, deceased, March 2, 1831:

"One of the securities is Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—and who is Gen. Harrison?—The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his fortune, life and sacred honor, to secure the liberties of his country. "Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interest, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been the more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general Officer—he was perhaps often in action than any one of them and never sustained a defeat."

JEFFERSON AND HARRISON.

It has been denied by some of the Jacksonians that William Henry Harrison received office from Thomas Jefferson. Speakers and hearers on that subject are referred to the first volume of the Executive Journal of the United States Senate, page 441, where they will find it thus written:

"I nominate William Henry Harrison to be Governor of the Indiana Territory, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission as Governor will expire." Again—

"I nominate William Henry Harrison of Indiana to be a commissioner to enter into any treaty, or treatise which may be necessary, with any Indian tribes, north-west of the Ohio, and within the territory of the

United States, on the subject of the boundary, or lands."

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

The message containing these documents was transmitted to the Senate of the United States on the 3d day of February, 1803—read on the 4th, and on the 8th taken up for consideration, when the two nominations of William Henry Harrison, above recited, received the unanimous sanction of that honorable body.

More can be given—A. B. A. A.

From the New York Express.

THE WHIG VICTORIES.

To arms! to arms! should now be the cry of the Whigs. Our banner is floating triumphantly in Kentucky. North Carolina is restored. Indiana has routed the office holders in a greater than San Jacinto victory. The enemy is trembling in every nook and corner of our broad-land, and if we push onward as we are going—if we but improve our victories, we will drive the adversary, from every State in the Union. What is Van Buren's sole, tell us if you can, but the domain of Gov. Hill? In Maine even, that has been set down as one of his States, the day is to be contested, and the result as it may, it will show this one fact, that the Lieutenant of "the hero of New Orleans," is not the hero himself.

Shame, shame, we have always cried out upon those who failed up their arms and fell down in despair. North Carolina, that the Albany Argus does not a week ago set down as one of Van Buren's strongest States now cries "shame," and Indiana and Kentucky roll back the cry from across the Alleghenies in a voice of thunder. The fact is, Van Buren cannot get the vote of a single slaveholding State. He would not even stand a chance in Virginia, if our party were united to a man upon a single candidate. Col. Johnson, the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, has already been dropped as a burthen too heavy for a Virginian's back. The South, the whole South, not only dislikes, but despise Van Buren. They contemn the Northern man who will trifle as he has done for their votes. True, he receives an apparent support, but it is not support for *him*; it is the support of his popular friends whom he has cajoled into his ranks. But even Spaight in North Carolina has been dragged down by his name. Newland, his member of Congress, has been routed by an overwhelming vote. Van Buren is not Jackson, it is now clearly seen. The rough old soldier is not the petit meit of the courtly saloon. The man who has risked his life in many a war, is not the man who has managed the cabal at Albany, and corrupted the political character of this whole country.

We ask you gentlemen office holders, now to tell us what you expect. Where are you sure of a State, unless it be New Hampshire and Maine? Not a week ago you claimed North Carolina, as you now claim Pennsylvania and Ohio, and as you have been disappointed there, so you will be disappointed here. The whole South will disappoint you, because the South will not support such a Northern man. Ohio will disappoint you, because Harrison's name is as strong there as Jackson's was in 1828. Illinois even, you cannot get, if Harrison is there brought into the field. Pennsylvania you pretend to be sure of, though you tremble at the very sound of the name, and you keep up your pretensions in spite of Ritner's success, in spite of the mighty popularity of Harrison, who is uniting the people as Jackson did when Adams was in the field—in spite of the war in your own camp, and in spite of defections visible all over the State.

But admit Van Buren's triumph, if you please. How long do you expect to sustain such a man in the Presidential chair?

The road of the Adameses he will be made to walk over in a single year. Going by promises as he does, what has he to promise with all his offices filled? Who will submit to his delays as hundreds of office seekers have to his chief? What character, what popularity can he bring to the White house, where no man can stay but a single term, unless he carry there with him a powerful and a glorious name? Certain indeed it is, that if Mr. Van Buren could be elected, he could not sustain himself a single term.

The signs of the times are ominous indeed for the office holders. The finger of their destiny is pointed, at them in every election that happens.

True, our victories are not all as brilliant as that which Wellington won over that great gamster in the kingdom on the rolling field of Waterloo. We ask for no such victories as that. We seek only to know that the tide is turned. Waterloo is not yet approached. Martin Van Buren, the great political gamster of the day, has cunningly played his cards, and by hook or by crook, has been successful to the present time, but in the November elections he will find his Waterloo. His sun is setting. His day is nearly over. The people are tired of him and his tricks.

The Evening Post of yesterday is right then in supposing that these Whig victories will arouse us to arms.

Even if they had not come in to cheer and to gladden our hearts we were daily witnessing enough at home to animate us. We see that Martin Van Buren has no favor with that mighty multitude of the Loco-Foco, whose honest but exaggerated notions of reform are far better than the corrupt and corrupting system at Albany. We know that with the honorable and high minded, the intelligent and the good, there can be no affection for a candidate whose whole life has been that of the pettish intrigue, who never got above the groveling pathway of the lowest politician, who never dared one great measure, or soared one step higher than to disgracefully proclaim his own dishonor, in those memorable words—It is also

AWAKE, then, we cry—WE wish we could speak with a trumpet tongue—AWAKE! Victory is within our grasp, and it but awaits our coming.

Let us organize and set. Let us make the Regency tremble in its very citadel at Albany. Let us bring the mighty catapults of public opinion to batter down its walls. Merchants—why sleep ye? Is it to pay the interest of ten and twenty and thirty per cent to the usurers at Albany? Is it to keep the currency deranged, and the money market severely pressed as it is?

Elect Martin Van Buren, and what relief is to come, what change, what hope? Mechanics, Farmers? An oligarchy at Albany now demands your help. Gen. Jackson is not the field, and a courier has made himself his post, and this courier will be Jackson's heir at law in the Presidency. What have you to gain in such an ignoble victory, even if you helped to win it, and it could be won. To arms, to arms, then—we repeat the cry. Let there be no more doubt, no more hesitancy, no more of those shameful cries of despair.

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We see that Martin Van Buren has no favor with that mighty multitude of the Loco-Foco, whose honest but exaggerated notions of reform are far better than the corrupt and corrupting system at Albany. We know that with the honorable and high minded, the intelligent and the good, there can be no affection for a candidate whose whole life has been that of the pettish intrigue, who never got above the groveling pathway of the lowest politician, who never dared one great measure, or soared one step higher than to disgracefully proclaim his own dishonor, in those memorable words—It is also

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16 nominates and elect their President, he refused to enter into any arrangement by which official power could come "in conflict with the freedom of elections"—he determined to have nothing to do with "suspension or secession, which always have a tendency to subdue and circumscribe the freedom of elections."

The finishing process of this electioneering machinery is now going on in this State. The President after nominating his successor two years ago—after ordering a convention of office-holders to assemble and echo this nomination as the voice of the great Republican party—after using all the power and patronage of his office to win the timid and dependent into the support of the nomination of this convention, and to denounce and destroy the refractory, he is now in his own proper person travelling among Judge White's constituents, and charging him with an abandonment of his principles and a delinquency of duty as a Senator. Against these charges, made to his constituents, in whom alone he is responsible, Judge White has the undoubted right to make his defense. Against any connexion which his name may have with the Presidency, Judge White stands before the people of Tennessee, as one of their Representatives in the Senate of the United States. To them he owes in this capacity, a high responsibility; and before them it is his duty, as well as his privilege, to defend his official conduct from misrepresentation and obloquy. His speech was delivered to his constituents, and the sentiments drank with such cordiality and unanimity by them, pronounced a verdict of triumphant acquittal.

07 We find the following Communication in the last *Cambden Journal*:

Mr. Editor: Ask the good citizens residing between the Yadkin and the Catawba or Watauga Rivers to unite and make a Rail-Road from the Mountains, through Wilkesboro, Statesville, Charlotte, Lancaster, and Camden to join the great western Rail-Road at or near Columbia, which will furnish a sure and speedy way to market for the valuable products of the rich and fertile soil of the counties of Rowan, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Ashe, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Anson, Stokes, and part of Montgomery, in North Carolina; and Lancaster, Darlington, Chesterfield, and Kershaw, in South Carolina. It would also open a communication with a market for the important mineral products of the Mountains. Such a road "would be of immense importance" to every village near its track, and the inhabitants, as may, ought to be zealous in the cause, to be up and doing, with out further delay. Such is the spirit of MACHAON.

Cambden, 17th Sept., 1836.

We would say to "Machaon" that a Rail-Road

would be a great desideratum in this vicinity; but we fear it will be some time before a Rail-Road

will be constructed from the "Mountains to join the great Western Rail-Road near Columbia."

Such a result would be highly gratifying to us as well as beneficial to the whole community; but there is a want of energy in our people which nothing can overcome.

07 Mr. Van Buren's Democracy.—See an article on first page, under the head of "Mr. Van Buren opposed to Universal Suffrage." We think if every candid Van Buren man will read this article, free from prejudice, he will rise from the personal conviction that Mr. Van Buren is not what he is represented to be—a *Democrat*—the *Globe*, *Standard*, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding.

07 Dinner to Judge White.—The citizens of Knox county, Tenn., invited Judge White to partake of a Public Dinner, to be given at Knoxville, on the 31st ult., in testimony of their undiminished confidence and high opinion of his private worth and unswilled political integrity; which he accepted. The assemblage at the Dinner was considered the largest ever witnessed upon a similar occasion at that place. After the following toast:

Our distinguished guest and neighbor, the Hon. Mr. Justice White.—His public career has been no less conspicuous for its consistency, independence and usefulness than his private life for its propriety, purity and uprightness. Malice and persecution cannot prostrate him. Tennessee will sustain him firmly and fearlessly against the slanders of malice and the magic of the most insidious name.

Judge White rose and said—*and the assemblage at some length, which we will lay before our readers in our next.*

The Editor of the *Knoxville Register*, in noticing the speech of Judge White, remarks:

The Judge's speech was listened to with great attention, and its startling truths with no small degree of astonishment. From it we see that so early as the fall of 1834, more than two years before the expiration of his term, the President was dabbling with the successor. He had at that early period in his own mind nominated his successor, and had fixed upon Mr. Van Buren as the proper person to carry out his administration. To lure Judge White into this arrangement, his name was to be run for the Vice-Presidency; and this arrangement was made known to some of Judge White's friends in East Tennessee. Upon his arrival at Washington in 1834, the President finding that Judge White could not be induced to enter into any plan, other than that devised by the people, he changed his original purpose of running Judge White as Vice-President, and substituted Col. Johnson's name for that office. To give to these nominations some appearance of being in accordance with public sentiment, it became necessary to get up a convention of delegates "fresh from the people." The official organ accordingly announced the necessity of this convention to the public; and the office-holders and dependents on Executive favor, were appealed to to carry it forward. The great body of the people had no agency in getting up the Baltimore Convention, it originated with the President—was convoked expressly for the purpose of sustaining his nomination, and was an assemblage emphatically, of those who live, move, and have their being in the sunshine of Executive favor. It was an important and indispensable wheel in that grand political machine which modern politicians have devised to manufacture Presidents for the People of the United States—and we now begin to see more palpably the operations of this machine. The President first chooses his successor. He then initiates his wish through the organ at the seat of Government, and proclaims it as the wish of the great Republican party. The aspirants for office, and those already holding office, are required to appoint delegates to a Convention on purpose to sanction these nominations. All who refuse to fall in with this arrangement, are to be treated as rebels—are to be denounced as "spies, federalists, and traitors" and no former services—no past political fidelity is sufficient to exempt an individual from these sweeping denunciations. If Judge White had in 1834, submissively yielded to the President's plan—if he had consented to run for the Vice-Presidency, and abided in with the operations of this newly-invented political machine, he might still have retained the confidence and commendation of the Executive and his minions—in would then have been the same virtuous and consistent statesman which the Richmond Enquirer said he was, but a few years ago. But intriguing the people and they alone have the right

to nominate and elect their President, he refused to enter into any arrangement by which official power could come "in conflict with the freedom of elections"—he determined to have nothing to do with "suspension or secession, which always have a tendency to subdue and circumscribe the freedom of elections."

07 Wednesday, the 13th inst., was not apart by the corporate authorities of Charleston, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to return thanks to Almighty God, for the benefits received, and to invoke his blessing and protection from the *Chronicle*, the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

GEN. R. Y. HAYNE is elected Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina.

Health of the City.—One new case of Small-pox or Varioloid, (a very mild one,) reported since our last. It has been removed to the Hospital, and this is the only case in the City or suburbs. The disease, no doubt has been mastered, and this is the last case we expect to have to announce.—*Advertiser.*

From the Correspondent of the *Richmond Whig*.

Sept. 10, 1836.

You may rely on it, Jackson did tell Burton that Texas would be annexed to the U. States, and that he (Burton) should be Governor, for Burton told a friend of his, and offered him an appointment in the Council, or some other appointment, and said him of the advantages in the speculation of lands. The Governor's son may do as much as he pleases, and true, no letter may have been found, yet the order was made, if there be truth in —, to whom Gov. B. told the fact, as — told me last spring, and it was expected to have been done last winter, (that is, the purchase of Texas.) I do not want to be brought to the public gaze, but this I will swear was told to me by —, a gentleman of high honor, and I believe a relation of Gov. B.

Greene County.—On looking over the vote of Greene, the residence of our able and consistent Van Buren Congressional Representative, we received the dismaying opinion which we had formed of the judgment of its citizens. All things considered, the county stands erect and comparatively redeemed, and in November, we anticipate its thorough disenthralment from bondage and the collar. The vote for the Legislature and Sheriffly stood thus:

For the Senate.	
James Harper (Whig)	136
William D. Moseley (V. B.)	110
26 Whig maj.	
For the Commons.	
Thomas Hooker (V. B.)	248
James Williams (Whig)*	233
15 V. B. maj.	

For Sheriff.

John W. Taylor (Whig) 441

* It is due to Mr. Williams, "says the Correspondent who furnished the above returns," to state, that it was only about three weeks before the election, and after several of the militia masters were over, that he declared himself a candidate.—*Newbern Spectator.*

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

We have already apprised our readers that we were precipitate on Wednesday last in yielding to our political opponents, a majority in the College of Electors of Senate. We now have the infinite gratification to state, that information, full and authentic, from every part of the State, leaves not the slightest doubt, that twenty-one of the electors out of the forty chosen are Whigs. This of course, gives us a majority in that body, and the next Senate will consequently, be composed of fifteen Whigs. This result determines the political character not only of the next Legislature, but of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland for the next five years.

For ourselves we do not hesitate to say that we consider it much better for the future success of our party that we should thus have escaped by the "skin of our teeth," than it would have had we carried the electoral college by a large majority. We have never been defeated in Maryland, except through the supineness of our friends. They will extract a salutary warning from the danger in which they have stood, and we now hazard the prediction, with the utmost confidence, that we shall elect a large majority in the House of Delegates, at the October election, and that in November, the electoral vote of the State will certainly be cast for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—*Chronicler.*

THE VAN JACK PROCESSION.

While the Jackson procession was parading the streets last night, in honor of their supposed triumph, the accounts of their defeat came pouring in, one after another, to the inexpressible chagrin of the leaders, who, one by one, were seen stamping off as fast as they got the news. The rank and file were kept ignorant of the defeat till the show was over. The poor fellow in the procession who personated "Death on the pale horse," as soon as he heard of the defeat, is reported to have put spurs to his beast, turned a short corner, and ran as though the d—l was at his heels. The whole parade was nothing but froth and foam, showing how ridiculous poor human nature can be made to appear, when under the dictation of artful crafty demagogues.—*Patric.*

VERMONT ELECTION.

Last week the strength of parties was tried in another State, Vermont, which has been set down by the party prints as certain for Mr. Van Buren, and no longer ago than yesterday was claimed for him by the Official Government paper. The following Letter to the Editors, confirmed by copious statements in the newspapers, shews how that State has gone:

BENNINGTON, Sept. 8, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Our election, as you are aware, took place the day before yesterday. So far as heard, every thing is favorable to the Whig cause. In Bennington county, the two Van Buren Senators are elected by small majorities; but in the House of Assembly, from the same county, we have 12 Whigs to 4 Van Buren men. The votes for Governor which we have received, indicate that Jenison, the anti-Van Buren candidate, will have been elected by several thousands, though we have not, of course, sufficient returns to determine with any degree of certainty. All that we are certain of is, that our expectations have as yet been fully answered.

If this Congressional District we have returns from thirty-seven out of forty-seven towns, which give Hilland Hall (the present Whig Representative) a majority of over one thousand votes over his Van Buren opponent. He is undoubtedly elected by one thousand to two hundred majority.

Very truly yours.

In Rhode Island, at the late election for members of the State Legislature, the Administration party maintained their ascendancy. So that, although our Whig friends in that State are up and doing, we must for the present set down that State in favor of Mr. Van Buren.—*Nat. Hist.*

A SMALL SIGN.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Sept. 6.

A number of gentlemen from Southern States passengers in the canal boat Susquehanna, have left with us, says the *Gazette*, a certificate, in which they state, that they were present when a vote was taken to ascertain the sentiments of the passengers in relation to the Presidential candidates, and that the result was as follows:

Anti-Van Buren

Van Buren

1

07 Economy of the present Administration.—Every body knows that one of the reasons urged against the Administration of John Quincy Adams, was its extravagance. The whole country was in a buzz about the wasteful expenditure of the People's Money; and we were incessantly told, that the old hero would reduce every thing to its proper standard, as soon as he obtained the Presidential Chair. The following statement, which may be slightly deficient, will show how much has been saved by economy.

Amount expended, exclusive of Public Debt, in the last four years of Monroe's Administration.

	1821	1822	1823	1824
	\$11,343,043 78	6,534,304 09	9,784,154 59	13,310,944 50
Total,	42,971,385 96			
	1825	1826	1827	1828
	11,490,459 54	13,062,316 27	12,653,093 65	13,286,311 43
Total,	60,509,183 31	43,971,385 96		

Total for the eight years, 93,474,019 27

Jackson's Administration.

	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836
	12,560,430 62	13,229,635 33	13,863,067 93	16,516,358 77	22,713,753 11	18,425,417 22	18,416,980 37	46,000,000 00
Total,	161,535,645 32							

One hundred and sixty-one millions of Dollars expended in eight years by way of economy, and upwards of Three Millions more in ONE year, than during FOUR years of Mr. Monroe's Administration. This is the manner in which pledges are redeemed.

—Carolina Gazette.

07 Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road.—Lieut. Reid of the United States' Engineers is in this place a few days since, and is now engaged in a survey of the country between Rutherford and Yorkville, S. C. Lieut. Reid has, for some time past, been engaged in examining the route between Columbia, S. C. and the Reedy Patch Gap, via Yorkville and Rutherford, and he reports the route on the ridge between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, not only as presenting fewer obstacles to the construction of Rail-Road than any other country, for the same extent, he has heretofore examined, but also as affording the most favorable means. Between Columbia and Yorkville, a distance of 80 or 90 miles, only one small stream is crossed, and until within 12 miles of this place, only 3, all of which can be passed without any difficulty. Some little difficulty will be presented by Robertson's Creek and 2d Broad River. After they are crossed, no obstacle presents itself to the construction of a Road to the valley of the Main Broad River, and to the Reedy Patch Gap.

This whole route is represented as being upon an elevated and level ridge, well timbered, and passing between fertile valleys affording every variety of produce necessary for the sustenance of bands who may be employed in the construction of a road. We understand that Lieut. Colcock is making a reconnaissance of the country between the Broad and Saluda rivers, with the design of ascertaining a practicable route to the Saluda mountain, or the Green River Gap. The progress he has made has not been ascertained. From the favorable report of Lieut. Reid, however, no idea is entertained that any route presenting so few obstacles and so many advantages can be found, as the one which he has examined.—Carolina Gazette.

DEATH OF GEN. DICKSON.

It is with feelings of poignant regret that we announce to our readers the death of Gen. D. Dickson, one of our Representatives in Congress. He died in the State of Arkansas, about three weeks since on his return from Washington city. The character of Gen. Dickson was too well known in this State to require any eulogium from us.—His recent election to Congress, in which he got a larger vote than any of his competitors, bears ample evidence of his continued standing in this State—after having been for many years in public life, and filling other honorable and responsible stations. To his family, his loss will be a serious one—a loss the more distressing because that he is the third of the family who has been suddenly and recently cut off. But the very week before, his son-in-law, Mr. Womack died—and whilst the mother was mingling tears with the daughter, for the loss of her husband, the son and distressing intelligence arrived that the mother too was a widow! The community sympathized with the afflicted family.—*State Rights Banner.*

A COINCIDENCE.

The Presidential election in thirteen States, is on the 7th of November, the Anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe. If the Vanities were *Knights*, they would surrender to this sign, at discretion. The N. Y. Express says:

"Anniversary of the Battle of Tippecanoe.—Thirteen States, precisely the original number of States, and precisely one-half of the present number, choose their electors on the 7th November, the anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe. One hundred and forty-nine electors, just one more than a majority are to be chosen. The way for the Whigs to celebrate it then is, to give their votes to the hero of the day."

Mr. Clay lately had an escape from death. He was riding on horse back in one of his fields, surveying his cattle, when a furious bull, maddened from some cause or other, rushed towards him, and plunging his horns with tremendous force into the horse on which Mr. Clay was seated, killed the poor animal on the spot. The rider was thrown to the distance of several feet from his horse, and though somewhat hurt by the fall, escaped without material injury.

The President of the United States, not satisfied with electioneering in Tennessee, has gone on a tour to Alabama. He started for Florence from Nashville on the 22d ultimo.

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale on a Credit.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell on the premises, on Monday the 17th day of October next, a valuable plantation formerly owned by Edward Stitt now dec'd., lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Burwell Clark, Jas. C. Davis and others, for benefit of partition among his heirs.

—Also—

By the same authority, at the late Dwellings of Darling Bolk, son, and wife, I will sell four tracts of land, owned formerly by said Darling Bolk, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1836. One tract known as the Silver-rod tract, adjoining the lands of Geo. McCain, the big survey, George Howie and others. One called the lower tract, adjoining the lands of James Bolk, David Carpenter, and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, one other tract, adjoining the lands of James Bolk, Jesse Milton and Nancy Montgomery. Also, the home tract, on which said Darling Bolk resided at the time of his death, containing about 600 acres. Sold also for benefit of partition.

—Also—

By the same authority, on Thursday the 20th of October, I will sell on the premises, a tract of land formerly owned by Henry Massey, now dec'd., lying on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 1200 acres, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law of said H. Massey.

All the foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bonds and approved security.

Further particulars made known on the days of sale.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Sept. 2, 1836. Price of adv. \$5

Land for Sale on 12 months

CREDIT.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the

Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday the 20th instant, the valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Pharr now dec'd., lying on the waters of Clarks Creek, adjoining the lands of Walter S. Pharr, Caleb Irwin, Wm. N. Stinson, Mary Christenbong, Gabriel Ferrel and others, containing about 292 acres. On the premises arises a good two story dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. The same will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at Law, on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the date; the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Sept. 2, 1836. Price of adv. \$2.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, Aug. 30th, 1836.

THE Captain commanding companies, attached to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, will parade their respective companies in the town of Concord, on the 23d of September next, equip according to law, for Review and Inspection, each private having 12 rounds of blank cartridges. The Regiment to be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of JOHN BLACK, Col. Comdt.

WM. W. LONG, Adj't.



Attention! C. S. A. L. R. Y.

CAPTAINS Commanding Troops of Cavalry, belonging to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia—You are hereby required to appear in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 20th instant, with all Officers and Troops under your command, armed and equiped as the law requires, for Review and Exercise. Regiment to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. Staff officers of said Regiment are required to appear equip'd, &c.

By order of WILLIAM M. GRIER, Col. Comdt.

SILAS ALEXANDER, Adj't.

Gen. Allen is requested to attend and review.

Sept. 1. W. M. GRIER, Col.

825 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named WASHINGTON. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 26 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mtns. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HILL.

Sept. 7, 1836.

10/

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

Songs of the People.

THE GATHERING.

They're rousing, they're rousing, in valley and glen,
The noble is cool, and the fearless of heart;
At Freedom's storm call, to the combat again,
They rush with a soul she alone can impart.
From the wild Madawaska's dark forest of pine,
To the far fertile glades where the calm Wa-
basil flows.
True sons of their fathers? The people combine
To shake off the chains of their tyrants and foes.
They're gathering, they're gathering, on hill side
and plain,
They swarm every vale and overshadow such
rivers,
Each bosom and dell is made vocal again;
With the soul thrilling cry of "our country for
ever!"
The flag of the free to the breeze is unfurled.
Around it they rally to guard its fair fame;
And well may the fee of corruption be bold,
In the glory and strength of their Harrison's
name.
Where the noble Ohio in wild beauty sweeps—
Where the swift Susquehanna bears onward its
waves—
And e'en where the Hudson in calm grandeur sleeps—
There are thousands of freemen who scorn to be
slaves,
Arouse then, true hearts! to the battle once more!
And the spoiler shall quail at your gallant array!
Despair fades behind us—Hope's own dreams before
It will brighten full soon to a shadowless day.

A Modern Story.—About eight and twenty years ago, a young gentleman, a merchant in an eastern city, belonging to a very respectable family, became unfortunate in business, and his creditors being very importunate, he was obliged, for personal safety, to leave the place. He finally settled down in South America, sometimes living in Buenos Ayres and at others in Montevideo and other Spanish and Portuguese cities. He left at home a young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been married a few months only, who became very soon dependent on her own exertions, or her relatives, for the support of herself and infant daughter, to whom she had given birth subsequent to the departure of her husband. His business was not very flourishing abroad, and from long absence he had become, in some measure, at least, weaned from the affections of his wife, who was pining in comparative solitude at home. His remittances, if ever he made any, became less and less frequent, and his letters, few and far between, breathed little or no consolation to her afflicted bosom. He occasionally visited this city and Philadelphia; but if she was aware of the fact at the time, she had not the strength or the financial means to bear her bither, though her love for him remained unalloyed and unabated. It was not till about 20 years after his residence in Buenos Ayres, that it was known or suspected that he was a man of family; and it was only from the circumstance that one of his townsmen met him in his boarding-house, and told him that he had recently left his wife in good health at home, the fact became known. His daughter, who of course had never seen him, frequently wrote to him in the most affectionate manner, imploring him once more to visit his family. To these supplications he paid but little heed, either making some frivolous excuse, or paying no regard at all to them. During the past spring the daughter was assured her father was in Philadelphia, and taking the advantage of a visit which a young gentleman to whom she was attached was about making to Washington, she repaired to the former city, and was quartered in the same hotel with her parent. A message was sent to his room, stating that a young lady wished an interview with him. It was granted, and in a few moments the father and daughter were clasped in each other's arms. It is sufficient to say that her eloquence and her tears subdued his heart; that he immediately repaired to his long forsaken wife, who received him with all the affectionate feelings of her nature, and they are now living in the same harmony as though he had never abandoned her.—N. Y. Star.

Punching Fire.—It is surprising that among the vast variety of discoveries which Phrenologists have made on the territory of the human skull, they have not found the organ of ignitiveness. They may depend upon it, that such an organ is there, and we shall not be amazed if we ourselves hit upon it some of these days, in our explorations through the boundless field of our own, or more modestly speaking, of some of our friends' intellects, and thereby disappoint every body and immortalize ourselves after all. According to our philosophy, felicity in making fires depends upon organization—and, therefore a man must be born with a genius for it, or remain a numskull so far as its manifestation is concerned. Any blunderer can put a good fire out, but it takes a genius to build up one.

Ladies have been remarkable, from time out of mind, for the dexterity which they often manifest in punching fires. Did you ever see a lady blushing with cold, enter the room without marching straight up to the fire place, picking up the tongs and banging away at the fore-stick? If you have seen such a thing you have seen a female prodigy. The desire of torturing their lovers is not more natural to the dear sex, than is the propensity to punch the fire. Sometimes the gratification of this innocent propensity is attended with sad discomforts. For instance—when you have by the aid of constructiveness, succeeded in building up a first rate frame work for the flames to wrench themselves about, and are just congratulating yourself on your archi-

tectural skill, in will pop your wife, or sister, or some other lovely being, and picking up the tongs, with one fell blow will mortally level the result of your labors. The fire is knocked into a cocked hat, as our friend—would say, and sets up a smoke like a miniature Stromboli. If you are like ourselves, a man of gentle temper, and your amiability being untroubled, you in turn grapple the tongs and rebuild your fire castle, by the time the flames are beginning to make a meal of it, in rushes another lady of the family, and before you can say Jack Robinson, her pretty blue twinkles, and away she kicks the whole affair into a heap of smouldering ruins. The thing is done in so graceful a manner, that for your life you can't get angry. You can reprove your labor again, and so go on ad finitum as the philosophers say.

A dilemma.—We reached Alstertown to breakfast. It is a quaint, small, old town at the foot of the Amstel, with many of the painted houses I have described, and wide wooden arcades in the principal streets. Here we encountered a serious difficulty; we could not make ourselves understood. Our German was by no means classical; and English, Italian and French were all Hebrew to the good people of the inn. The coachman was from the Burness valleys, and spoke habitually as pure a patois as heart could wish. But even this patois would not do, for the patois of this district would own no fellowship with that of this linguist.

In this dilemma I was thrown upon the language of nature. It was not difficult to make the hostess understand that we wished to eat. *Cafe*, as good luck will have it, like "revolution," is a word of general use in these luxuriant times. So far all was well; "what would we eat?" We were sufficiently hungry to eat any thing; but how was one to express "any thing" by signs? It might be interpreted so easily into "every thing!" In this crisis I thought of a long neglected art, and crowed like a cock. The shrill screech strain had hardly reached the ear of the good woman, before it was answered by such a peal of laughter as none but village lumps could raise. W—, who is an admirable mimic, ran after the convulsed party, (two or three girls who had been anxiously waiting the result,) and began successfully to cackle like a hen. He was answered by screams, that I think, must have fairly ascended to the Amstel. In due time, we had a broiled fowl, an omelette, and boiled eggs; but to the last moment none of the "woman kind" could look at us without hearty bursts of merriment. To be sure, it was droll enough to hear hunger bursting out spontaneously in these paroxysms of natural eloquence.—Cooper's Excursions in Switzerland.

Religion.—Elegant Extract.—"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest the crutches from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woes? The way we tread is rugged at best; we tread it, however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we trust it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate. Quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illuminated the darkness of suffering virtue."—Mackenzie.

To form a vigorous mind.—Let every youth early settle it in his mind that if he would ever be any thing, he has got to make it himself, or in other words to rise by personal application. Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectually before he is allowed to call upon others; send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind and make him feel that there is nothing too hard for industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid flights, let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity. When in the rugged path of science he cannot surmount, let him be helped over them, but never let him think of being led when he has the power to walk without help, nor of carrying his ore to another's furnace when he can melt it in his own.

Important to Blacksmiths.—A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in burning wood coal, and requests that we make it public. The improvement consists in the use of ground bark in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln.

Our correspondent, who is a practical blacksmith, in communicating the result of his experiment, says—"I covered the old bark that had been used in tanning. I used leaves from the woods before the bark, the same as I would for covering with dirt—both leaves and bark should be made thoroughly wet. The advantages of this plan are: the kiln, if well set and well covered, will burn much sooner, will never 'break out,' leave fewer brands, and consequently turn out a larger quantity of coal. The coal is heavier, more thoroughly burnt, and entirely free from dirt.

So much impressed am I with the advantages of this method, that I would have

you by the aid of constructiveness, succeed in

building up a first rate frame work for the

flames to wrench themselves about, and are

just congratulating yourself on your archi-

Book of Lists!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public generally, that he will keep up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a list and ready riding JUMPER for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases.

July 22, 1836. R. P. BOYD.

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuits,

Sugar Cakes, do, Jumbles,

Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, Aug. 3, 1836.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

A HEAVY STOCK

of

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected

assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Cutlery, Castings,

MEDICINES,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold for CASH, or on time to principal customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving

COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Bridg Row, just Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 5th, 1836.

E. L. WINSLOW.

WARREN WINSLOW,

NOTT & STARR,

STARK & PEARCE,

YARBROUGH & RAY.

References.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

FROM

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz.: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina; passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next day at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next day by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter Salisbury, only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,